JUN 1 8 1988

FEMA 130232

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GEORGIA

TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

SEPTEMBER 2, 1988

Federal Emergency Management Agency

COMMUNITY NUMBER - 130232

NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study may not contain all data available within the repository. It is advisable to contact the community repository for any additional data.

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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

CITY OF VIDALIA, TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, GEORGIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the City of Vidalia, Toombs and Montgomery Counties, Georgia, and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study has developed flood risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates and assist the community in its efforts to promote sound floodplain management. Minimum floodplain management requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3.

In some states or communities, floodplain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than the minimum Federal requirements. In such cases, the more restrictive criteria take precedence and the state (or other jurisdictional agency) will be able to explain them.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The sources of authority for this Flood Insurance Study are the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were performed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (the Study Contractor) for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under Inter-Agency Agreement No. EMW-85-E-1823, Project Order No. 1. This study was completed in February 1986.

1.3 Coordination

A coordination meeting was held on November 28, 1984, and was attended by the City Manager of Vidalia, a representative of the Georgia Southern Planning Commission, the Study Contractor, and FEMA.

On March 10, 1987, the results of this Flood Insurance Study were reviewed and accepted at a final coordination meeting attended by representatives of the Study Contractor, FEMA, and the community.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This Flood Insurance Study covers the incorporated area of the City of Vidalia, Toombs and Montgomery Counties, Georgia. The area of study is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1).

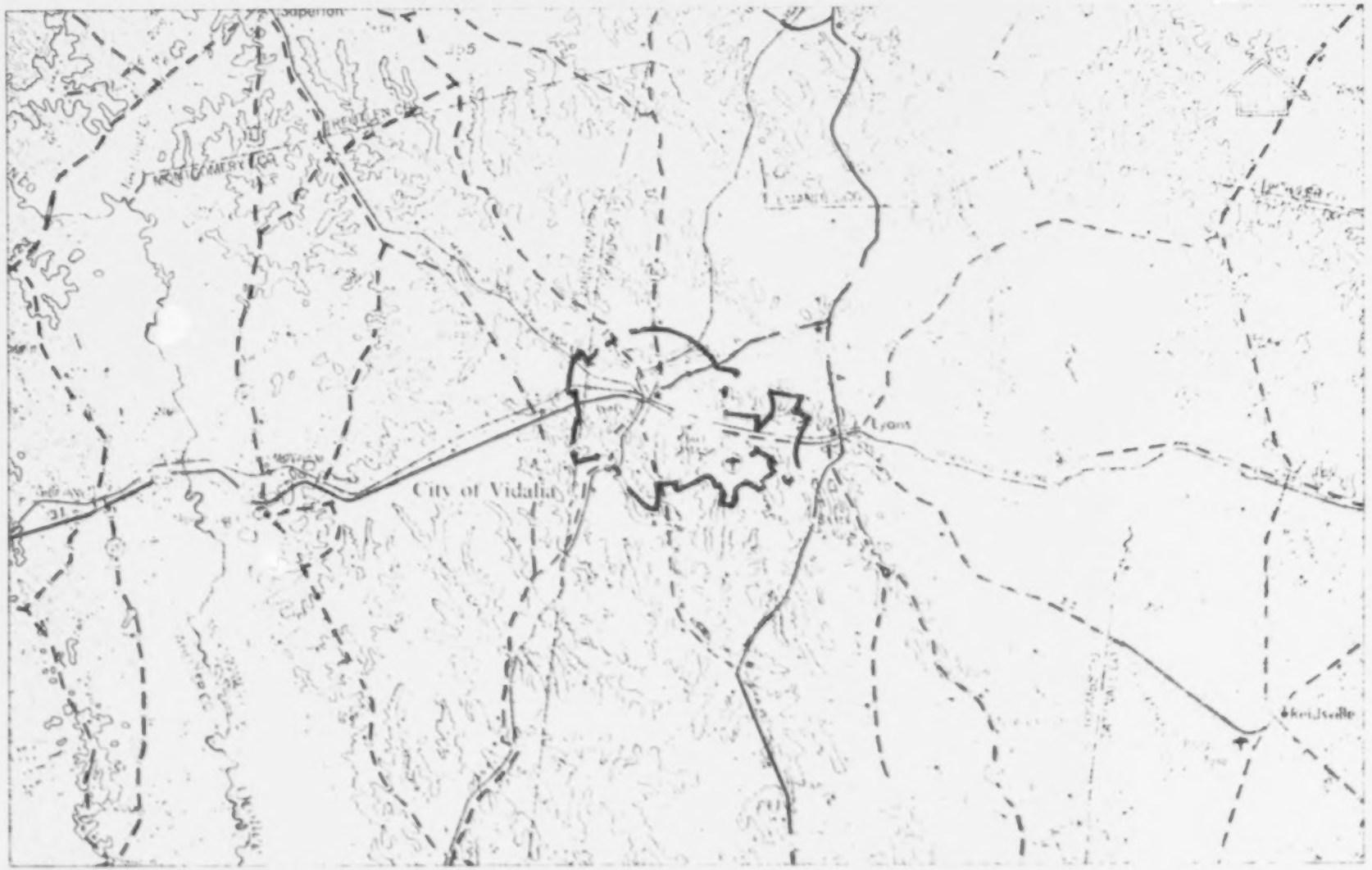

FIGURE 1

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

APPROXIMATE SCALE
4 0 4 8 12 MILES

VICINITY MAP

Flooding caused by overflow of Rocky Creek, Rocky Creek Tributary No. 1, Rocky Creek Tributary No. 1A, Rocky Creek Tributary No. 2, Rocky Creek Tributary No. 3, Rocky Creek Tributary No. 3A, Rocky Creek Tributary No. 4, Little Rocky Creek Tributary, Swift Creek, Swift Creek Tributary No. 1, Swift Creek Tributary No. 1A, and Swift Creek Tributary No. 2 was studied in detail.

Approximate analyses were used to study those areas having a low development potential or minimal flood hazards.

The areas studied were selected with priority given to all known flood hazard areas and areas of projected development or proposed construction through February 1991. The scope and methods of study were proposed to and agreed upon by FEMA and the City of Vidalia.

2.2 Community Description

The City of Vidalia is located in eastern Georgia, and is surrounded by the unincorporated areas of Toombs and Montgomery Counties. The city is served by U.S. Route 280 and State Routes 15, 29, 30, 130, 292, and 297. The 1980 population of Vidalia was reported to be 10,391 (Reference 1).

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

Flooding problems in Vidalia are primarily due to the overflow of Rocky Creek and its tributaries, Little Rocky Creek Tributary, and Swift Creek and its tributaries. Rocky Creek flows southeastward through the southern part of the city. Six unnamed tributary streams in the Rocky Creek basin (designated 1, 1A, 2, 3, 3A, and 4) drain the western and southern parts of the city. Little Rocky Creek Tributary flows in an easterly direction along the eastern city boundary. Three unnamed tributary streams in the Swift Creek basin are designated 1, 1A, and 2. The only significant developments are along banks of the Rocky and Swift Creek Tributaries, but future development is likely to spread into other lowland areas vulnerable to flooding.

There are no known stream-gaging records for streams in Vidalia. The largest known floods on nearby streams occurred in 1925, 1929, and 1936. These floods produced discharges at some places on nearby streams that had recurrence intervals of about 100 years. There are no records of elevations or discharges for the larger floods in the study area.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

Flood protection measures are not known to exist within the study area.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in detail in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude that are expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, or 500-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for

floodplain management and for flood insurance rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent chance, respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than 1 year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood that equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (1-percent chance of annual exceedence) in any 50-year period is approximately 40 percent (4 in 10), and, for any 90-year period, the risk increases to approximately 60 percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for each riverine flooding source studied in detail affecting the community.

The discharge-frequency relationship for the 100-year flood was developed and adjusted for urbanization using USGS techniques (Reference 2). The percentages of impervious area (used where greater than 10 percent) and area served by storm sewers were determined for land use in the watersheds according to USGS methods (Reference 3).

The 100-year discharges downstream of the following locations were adjusted for storage using USGS computer program A697 (Reference 4):

1. Rocky Creek at Norfolk Southern Railway
2. Rocky Creek Tributary No. 2 Reservoir
3. Rocky Creek Tributary No. 4 Reservoir
4. Swift Creek at Thompson Pond
5. Swift Creek Tributary No. 1 Reservoir

The discharges at the cross sections downstream were determined by routing the reservoir outflow hydrographs downstream according to convolution routing methods (Reference 5) and then combining the attenuated discharge hydrograph with the discharge hydrographs for intervening areas with both hydrographs having the same starting time. This method was used at each cross section below the reservoirs until the routed discharge computed was within 10 percent of that computed considering no reservoir storage. The discharge hydrographs for intervening areas were determined by USGS methods (Reference 6).

Peak discharge-drainage area relationships for the 100-year flood of each flooding source studied in detail in the community are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (SQ MILES)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS) 100-YEAR
ROCKY CREEK		
just downstream of the Norfolk Southern Railway	10.3	582
just upstream of the Norfolk Southern Railway	10.3	1,590
just downstream of Adams Street	8.30	1,400
ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1		
just downstream of Aimwell Road	3.10	1,110
just downstream of North Maple Drive	1.02	571
just downstream of Meadows Lane	0.30	275
ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1A		
just downstream of Harris Industrial Boulevard	1.08	402
ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 2		
just downstream of Estroff Drive	0.56	591
ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 3		
just downstream of Adams Street	1.34	673
just downstream of U.S. Route 280	0.50	374
ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 3A		
just downstream of Lynda Drive	0.37	363
just downstream of Seventh Street	0.34	346
ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 4		
just downstream of dam located upstream of Bostwick Drive	0.56	57
just upstream of dam located upstream of Bostwick Drive	0.56	270

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES (Continued)

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (SQ MILES)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS) 100-YEAR
LITTLE ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY		
just downstream of dam	0.49	370
SWIFT CREEK		
just downstream of Old Swainsboro Road	20.6	2,070
just downstream of Cadillac Drive	14.9	1,300
SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1		
just downstream of North Loop Road	2.33	936
just downstream of Swift Creek Road	1.01	474
just downstream of McIntosh Street	0.40	327
just downstream of West Street	0.10	104
SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1A		
just downstream of North Loop Road	1.12	605
just downstream of North Street	0.35	300
SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 2		
just upstream of Thompson Pond Road	1.29	449

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals.

Cross-section data for the study streams were obtained by field surveys. To better define the water-surface profiles along the streams, some cross sections were estimated from adjacent surveyed sections and topographic maps. These cross sections are not shown on the flood profiles or Flood Insurance Rate Maps, but the field-surveyed sections are shown. All bridges, culverts, and one dam section were surveyed to obtain elevations and structural geometry.

Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profiles.

The starting elevations for Rocky, Little Rocky, and Swift Creeks and Swift Creek Tributary No. 1 were determined by slope-conveyance studies using synthetic or surveyed cross sections downstream and slope based on contours from the topographic maps. The dam on Little Rocky Creek was breached and there was practically no storage upstream. At present, based on information from local residents, there are no plans to rebuild the dam and reservoir.

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations were chosen by engineering judgment based on field observations of channel and floodplain areas. Roughness values varied from 0.045 to 0.080 for the main channel depending on width, depth of flow, curves, and growth. Roughness values for the floodplains ranged from 0.036 for clean, grassy areas to 0.175 for the densely wooded areas.

Water-surface elevations for the 100-year flood were computed by WSPRO, a step-backwater computer program developed by the USGS for the Federal Highway Administration (Reference 7). Water-surface-profile elevations through culverts were computed by USGS computer program A526 (References 8 and 9).

Flood profiles were drawn showing the computed water-surface elevations for floods of the selected recurrence intervals.

The hydraulic analyses for this study are based on the effects of unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

All elevations are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). Elevation reference marks used in this study are shown on the map and described in the exhibit labeled Elevation Reference Marks.

4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The National Flood Insurance Program encourages state and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. Therefore, each Flood Insurance Study provides 100-year flood elevations and delineations of the 100- and 500-year floodplain boundaries and 100-year floodway to assist communities in developing floodplain management measures.

4.1 Floodplain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. The 0.2-percent annual chance (500-year) flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community. For each stream studied in detail, the 100- and 500-year floodplain boundaries have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic maps at a scale of 1:24000 with a contour interval of 10 feet (Reference 10).

The 100-year floodplain boundary is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. On this map, the 100-year floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards (Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99, V, and VE). Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

For the streams studied by approximate methods, only the 100-year floodplain boundary was delineated using the Flood Hazard Boundary Map for the City of Vidalia, Georgia (Reference 11).

4.2 Floodways

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100-year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

Floodways have not been shown or computed for this community. Along streams where floodways have not been computed, the community must ensure that the cumulative effect of development in the floodplain will not cause more than a 1.0-foot increase in the base flood elevations at any point within the community

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATION

For flood insurance rating purposes, flood insurance zone designations are assigned to a community based on the results of the engineering analyses. These zones are as follows:

Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone AE

Zone AE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by detailed methods. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas outside the 100-year floodplain, areas of 100-year flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 100-year flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, and areas protected from the 100-year flood by levees. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

6.0 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

The Flood Insurance Rate Map is designed for flood insurance and floodplain management applications.

For flood insurance applications, the map designates flood insurance rate zones as described in Section 5.0 and, in the 100-year floodplains that were studied by detailed methods, shows selected whole-foot base flood elevations or average depths. Insurance agents use the zones and base flood elevations in conjunction with information on structures and their contents to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

For floodplain management applications, the map shows by tints, screens, and symbols the 100- and 500-year floodplains, the floodways, and the locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses and floodway computations.

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

Due to its more detailed analysis, this Flood Insurance Study supersedes the previously printed Flood Hazard Boundary Map for the City of Vidalia (Reference 11).

8.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in the preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting the Natural and Technological Hazards Division, FEMA, 1371 Peachtree Street, NE., Suite 736, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

9.0 REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. ————, 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24000, Contour Interval 10 Feet: Vidalia and Lyons, Georgia, 1970.

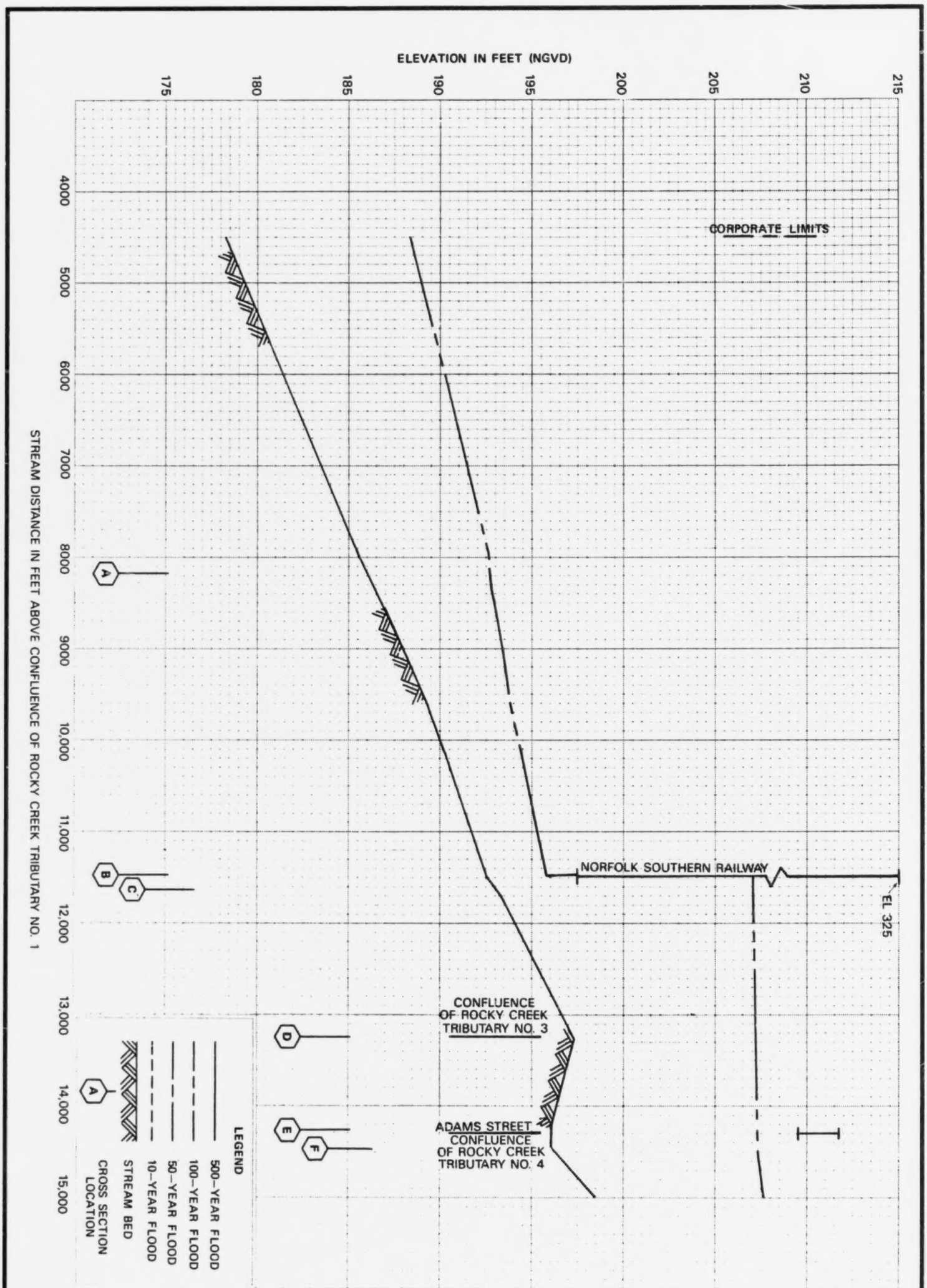
11. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration, Flood Hazard Boundary Map, City of Vidalia, Toombs County, Georgia, January 1975.

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

REFERENCE MARK	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL	ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
1	0001	187.35	chiseled square located on west side of Old Swainsboro Road over Swift Creek
2	0001	238.70	chiseled square located on west side of McIntosh Street over Swift Creek Tributary No. 1
3	0001	268.39	top of fire plug located on northwest side of West Street about 350 feet northeast of intersection of West Street and Toombs Street
4	0001	245.53	chiseled square located on west headwall of culvert on North Street at Swift Creek Tributary No. 1A
5	0001	257.47	chiseled square located on south headwall of culvert on U.S. Route 280 at Rocky Creek Tributary No. 3
6	0002	200.83	chiseled square located on northeast headwall of culvert on State Route 130 at Swift Creek Tributary No. 1
7	0002	208.11	chiseled square located on east headwall of culvert on Swift Creek Road at Swift Creek Tributary No. 1
8	0002	206.77	chiseled square located on south headwall of culvert on State Route 130 at Swift Creek Tributary No. 1A
9	0003	223.14	chiseled square located on southwest curb of Adams Street bridge over Rocky Creek Tributary No. 3
10	0003	211.74	chiseled cross located on east side of Adams Street about 1,250 feet south of Bostwick Drive

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS (Continued)

REFERENCE MARK	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL	ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
11	0003	201.59	chiseled square located on east headwall of the Norfolk Southern Railway bridge over Rocky Creek
12	0003	233.78	chiseled square located on north headwall of culvert on Estroff Drive at Rocky Creek Tributary No. 2
13	0004	219.15	chiseled square located on south headwall on Harris Industrial Boulevard at Rocky Creek Tributary No. 1A



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01P

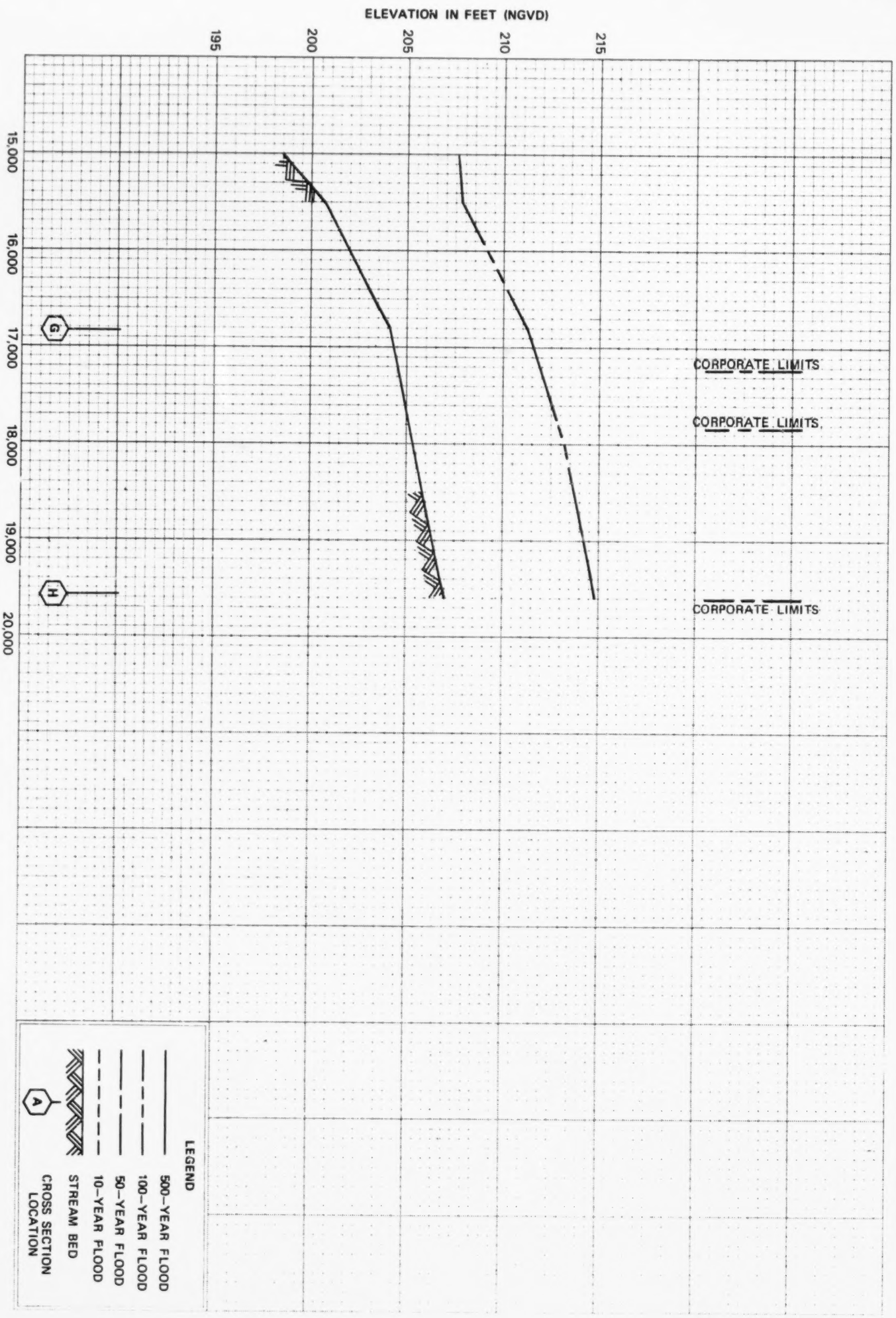
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA

(TOOMBS AND MONGTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK



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02P

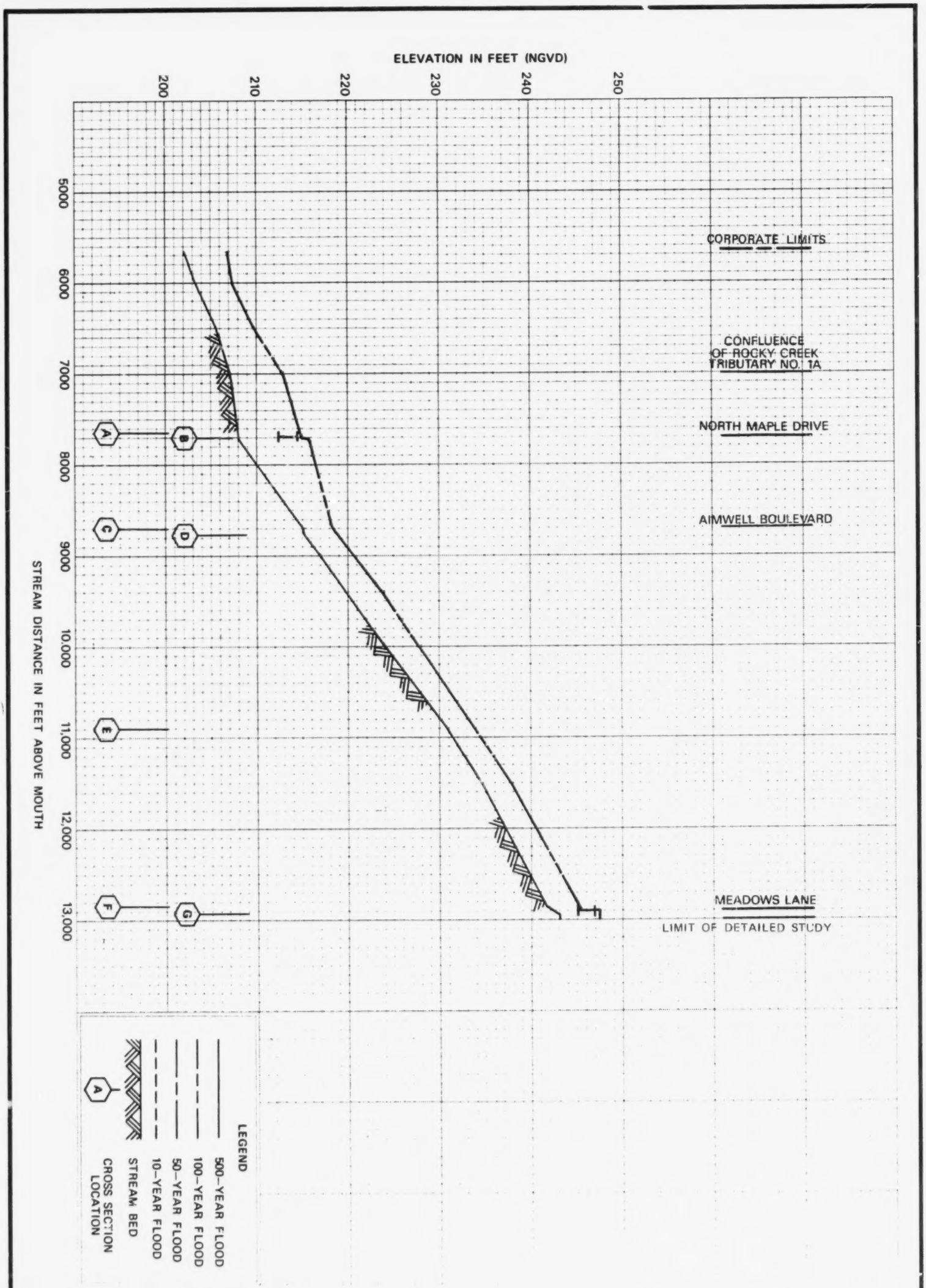
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA

(TOOMBS AND MONGTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK



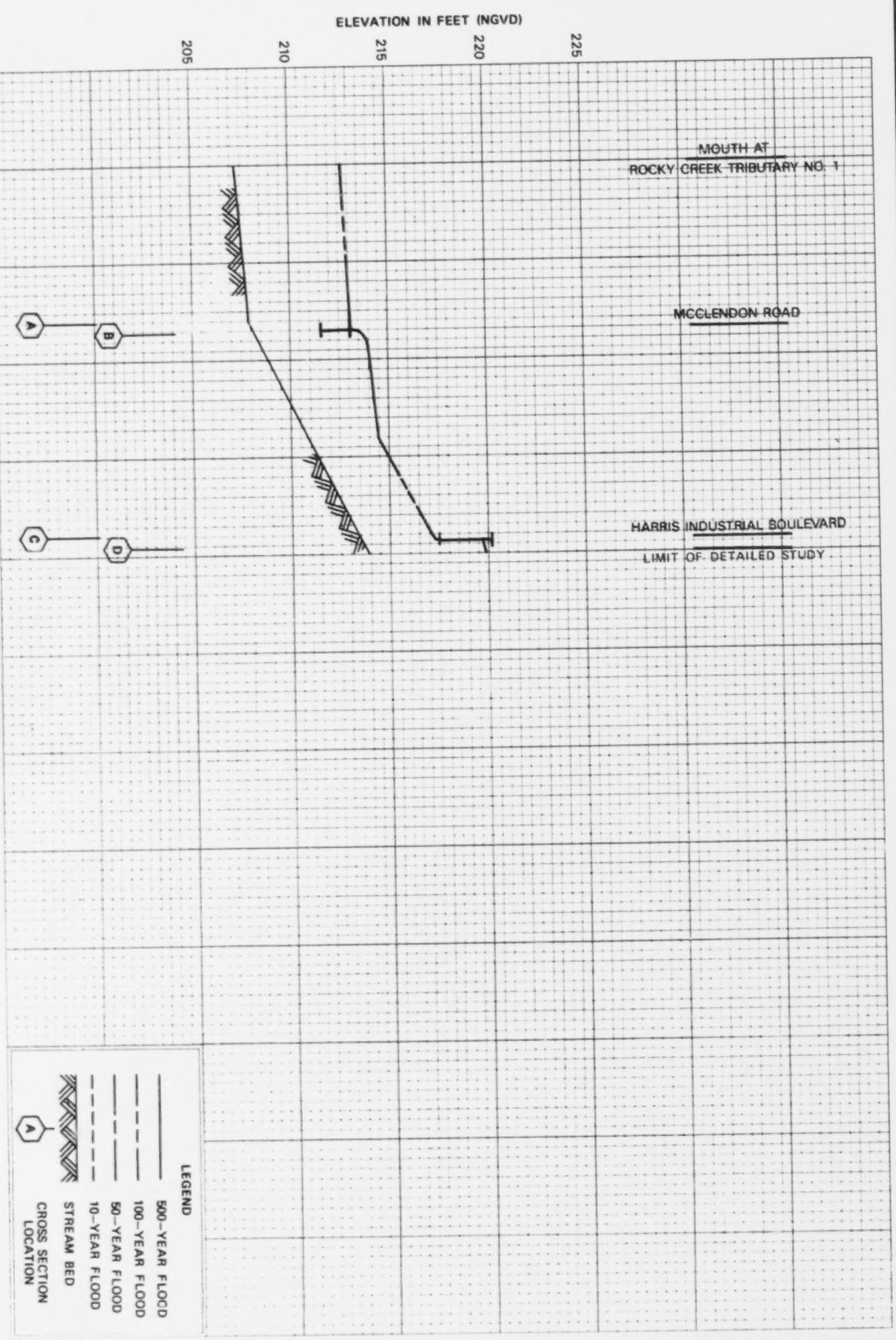
03P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1



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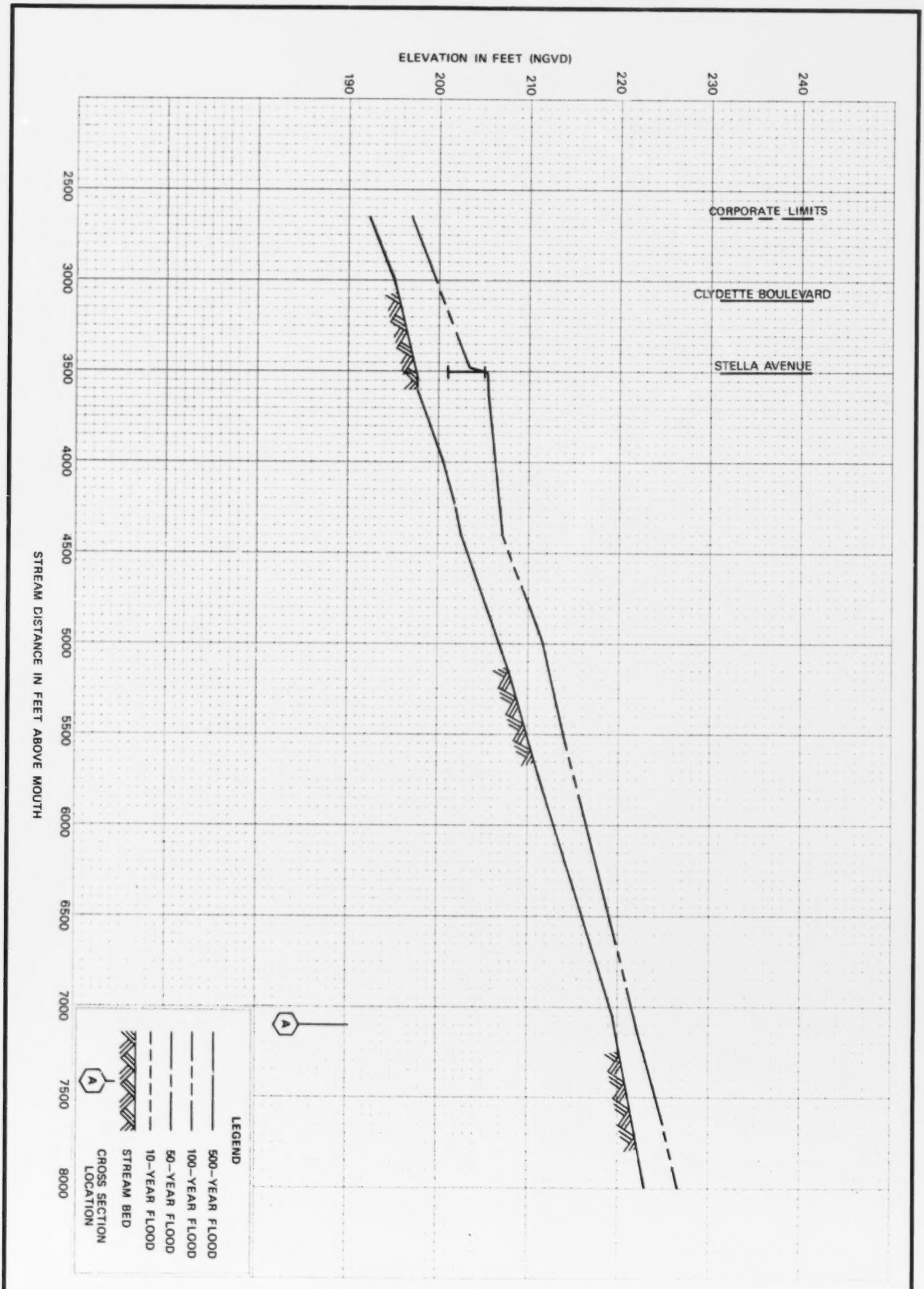
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1A



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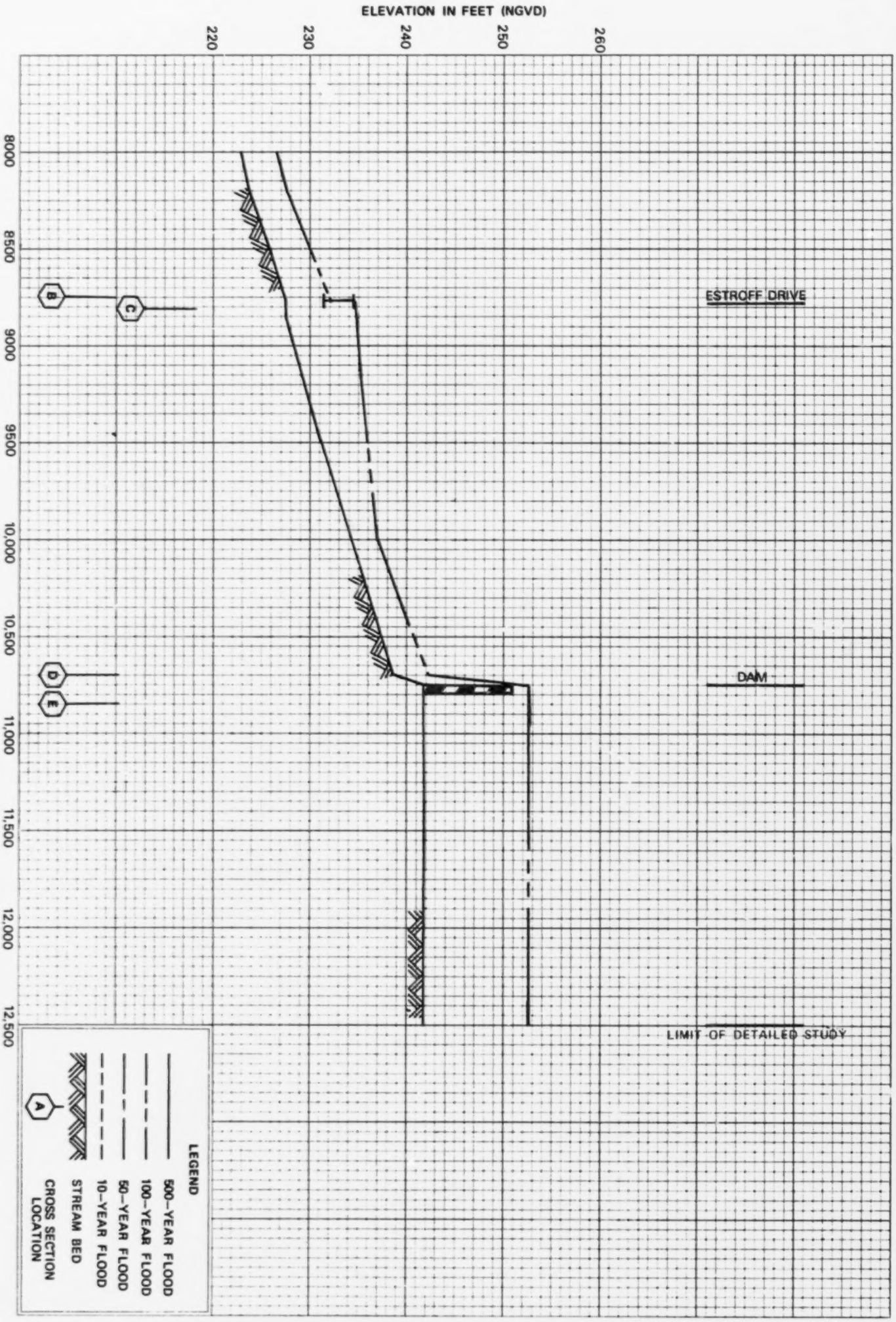
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 2



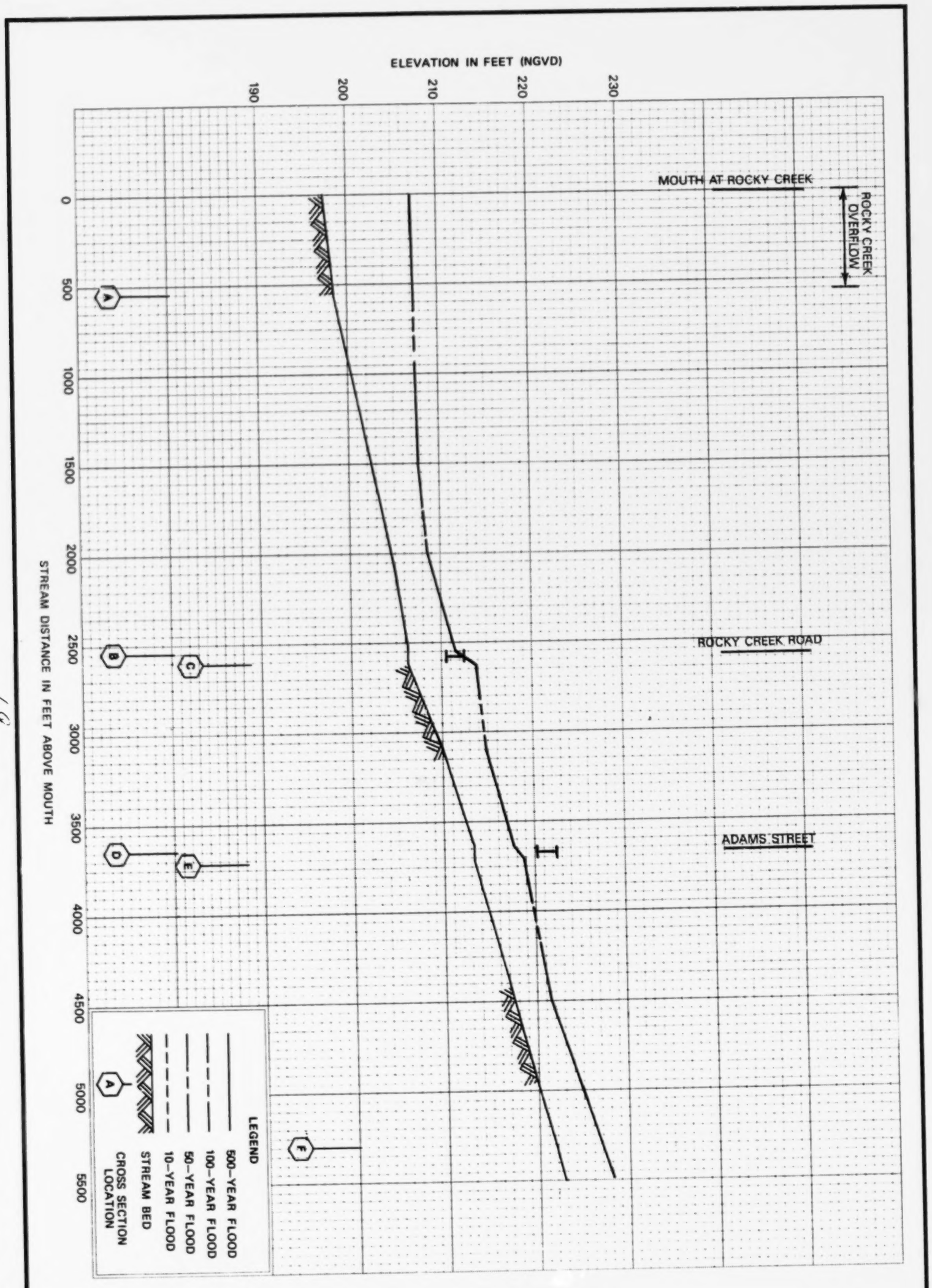
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 2

06P



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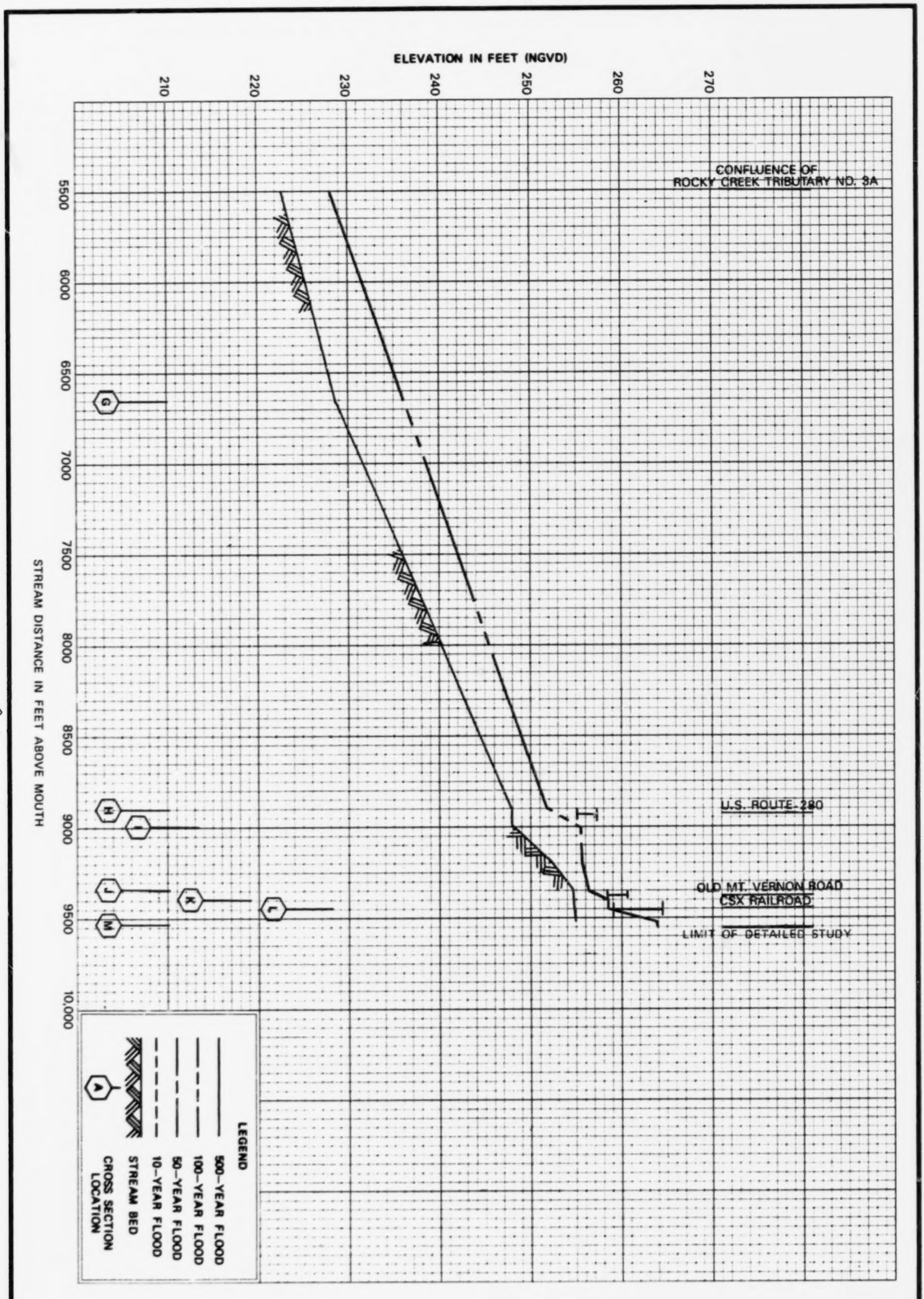
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

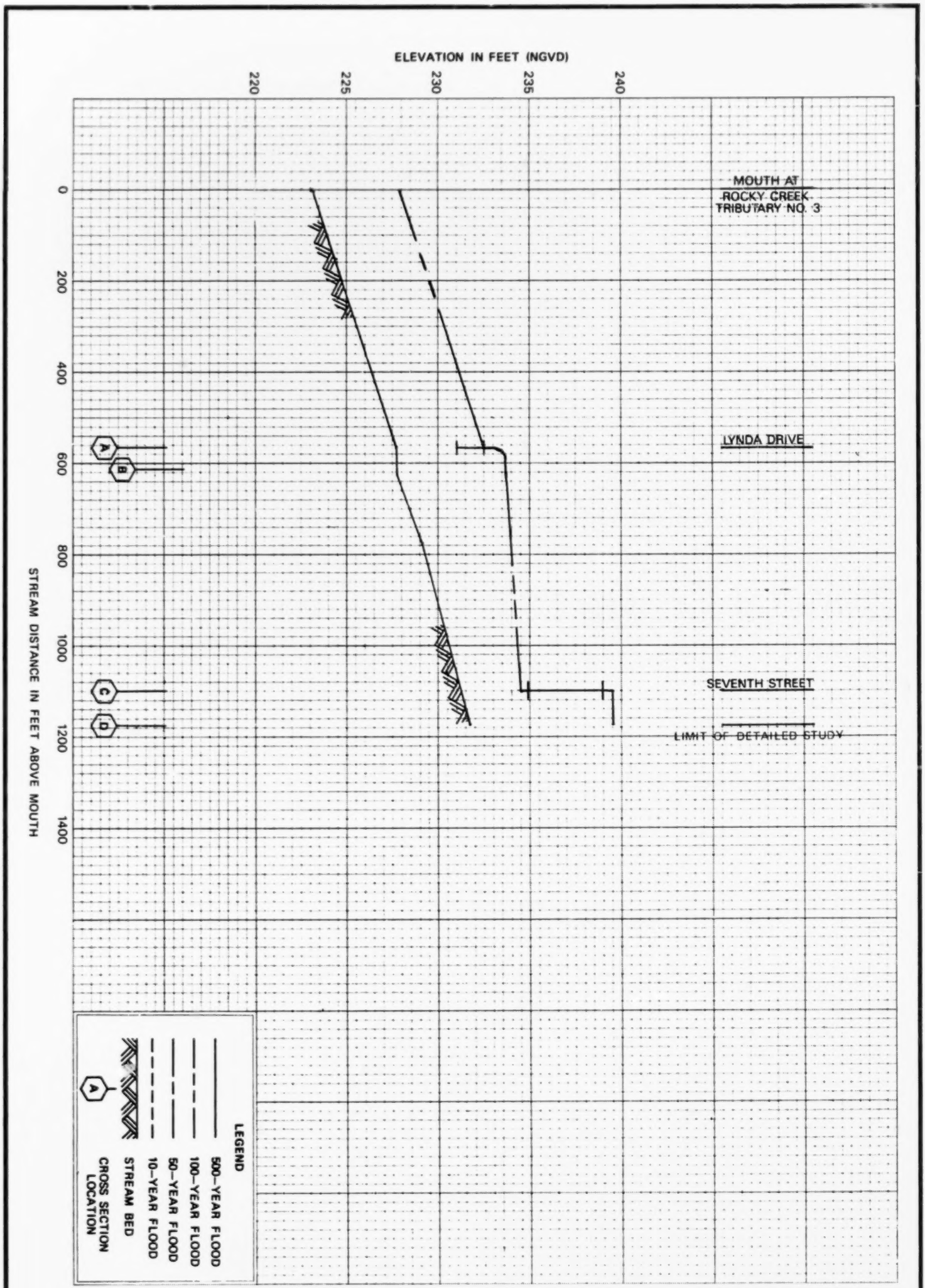
CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 3



08P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY CITY OF VIDALIA, GA (TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)	FLOOD PROFILES ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 3



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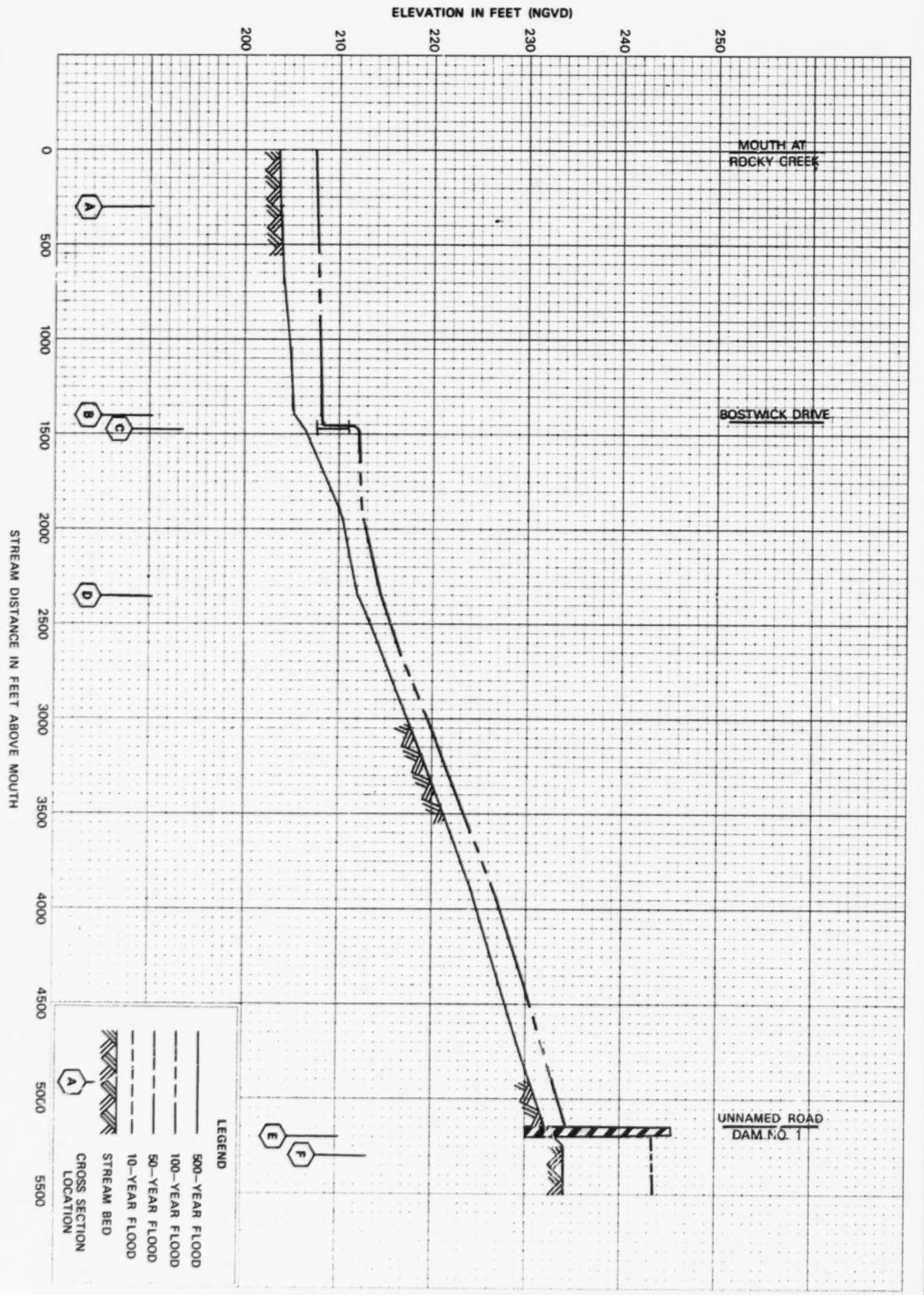
09P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **CITY OF VIDALIA, GA** (TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 3A**



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FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 4

LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY

ELEVATION IN FEET (NGVD)

250
240
230
220
210

5500 6000 6500

STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE MOUTH

LEGEND

- 500-YEAR FLOOD
- 100-YEAR FLOOD
- 50-YEAR FLOOD
- 10-YEAR FLOOD
- STREAM BED
- (A) CROSS SECTION LOCATION

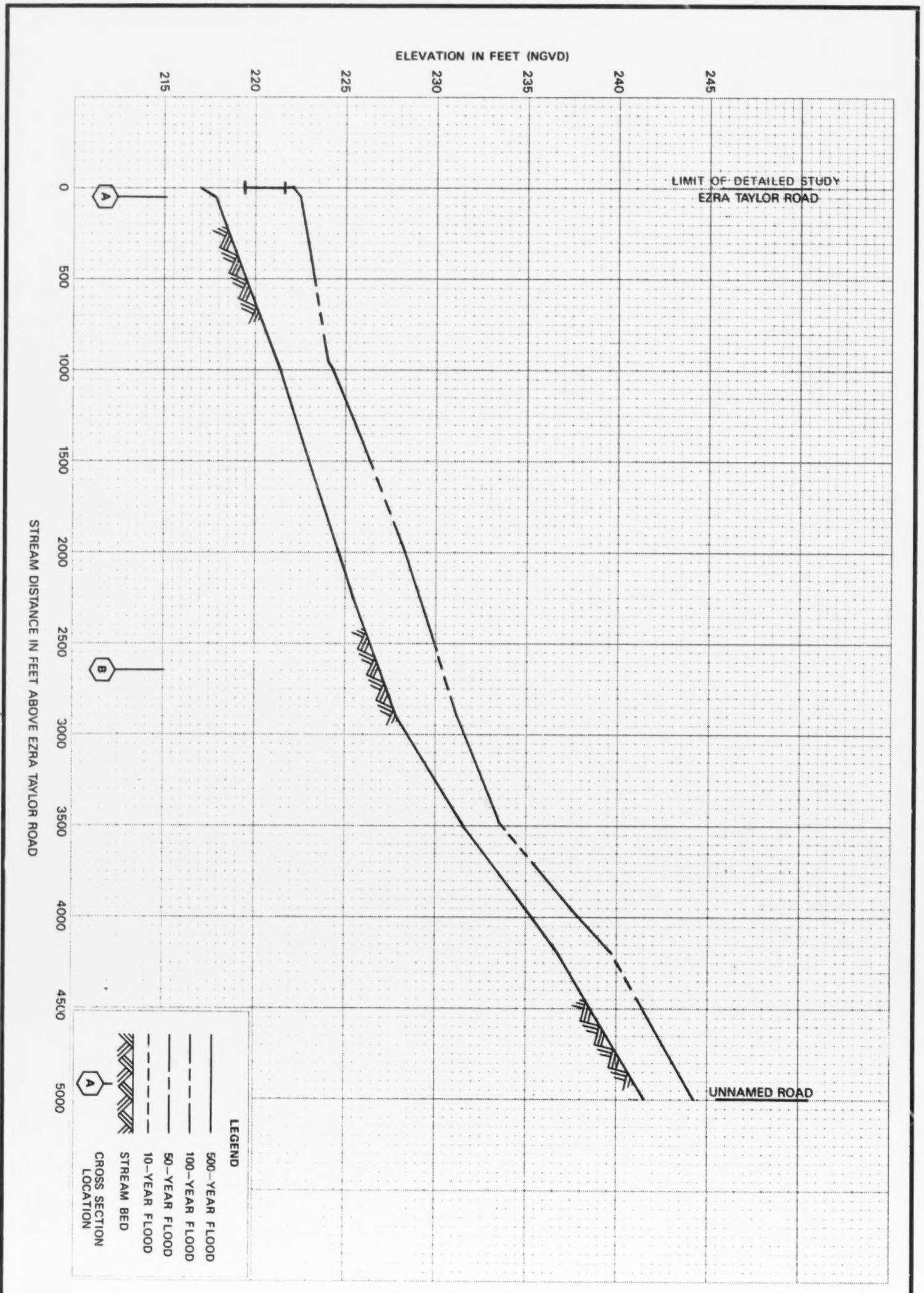
FLOOD PROFILES

ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

11P



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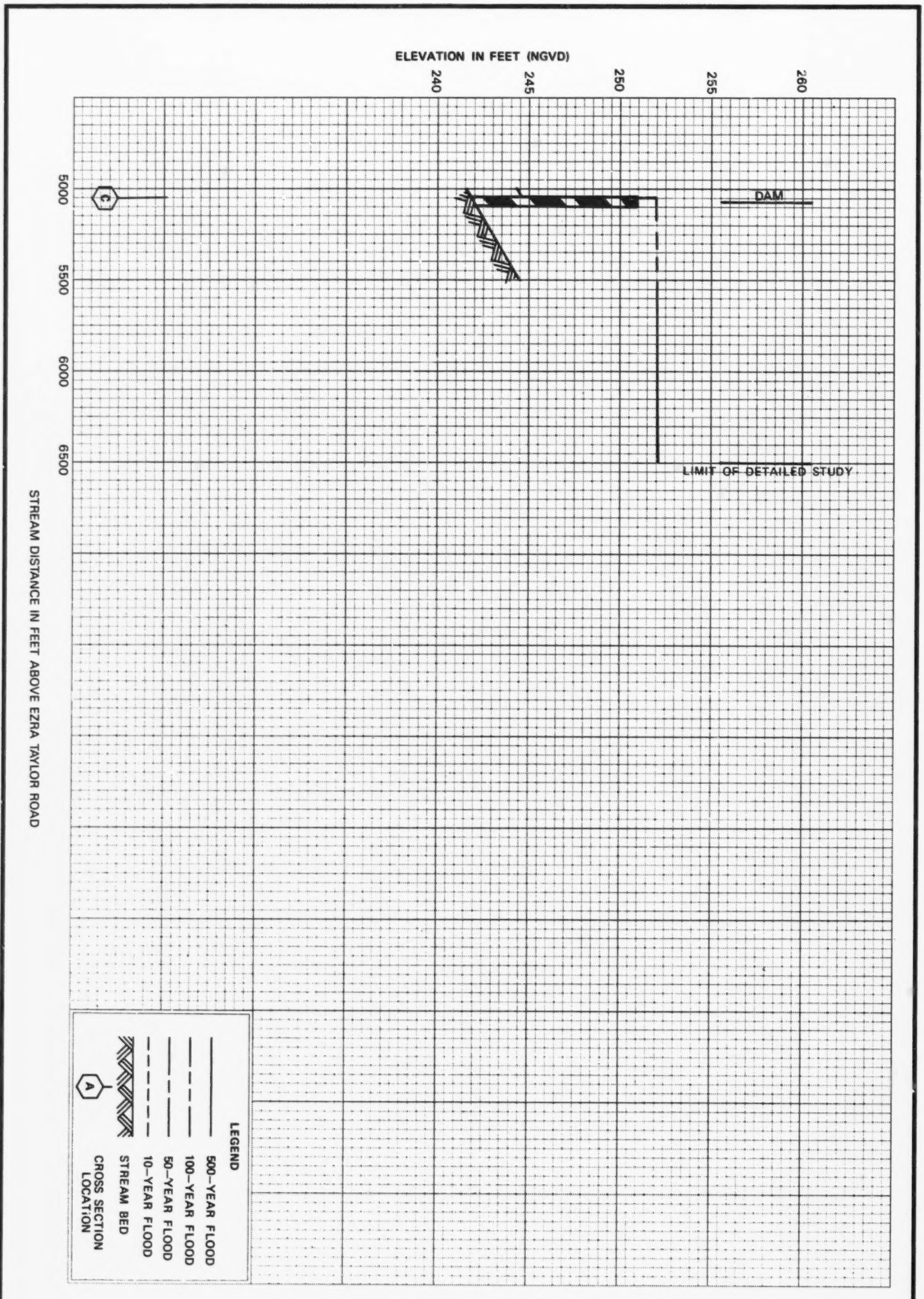
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

LITTLE ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY



25

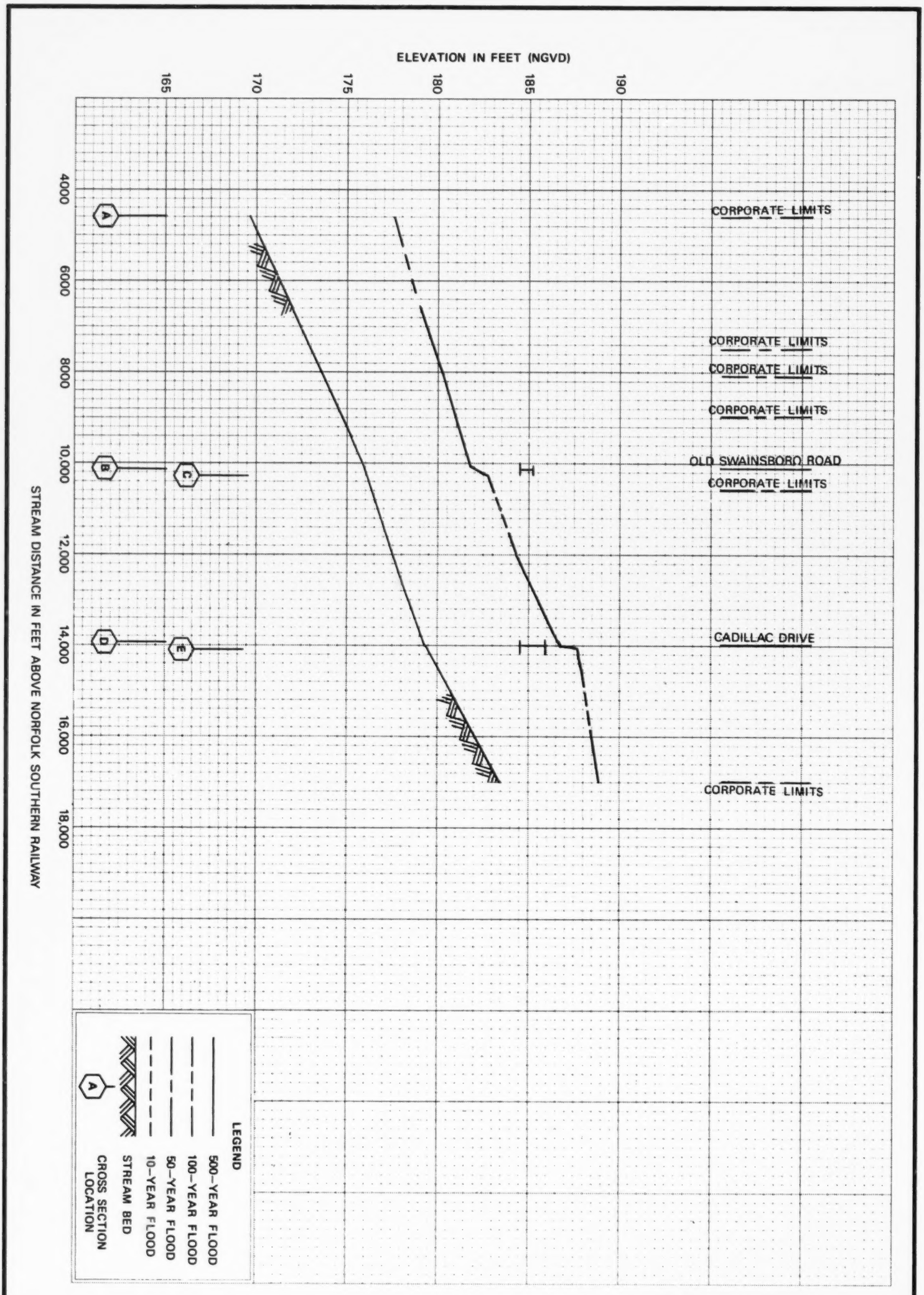
13P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

LITTLE ROCKY CREEK TRIBUTARY



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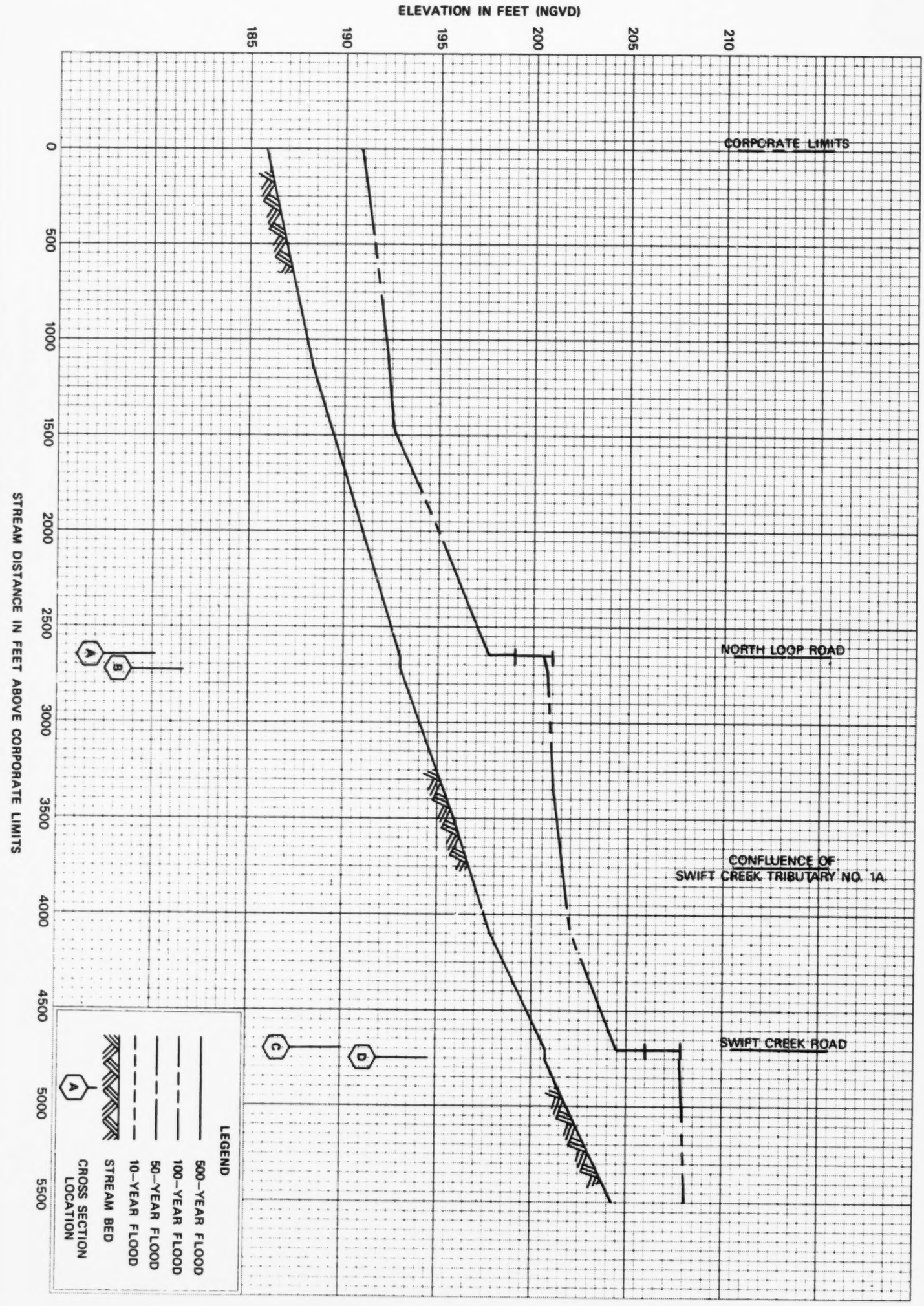
14P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **CITY OF VIDALIA, GA** (TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **SWIFT CREEK**



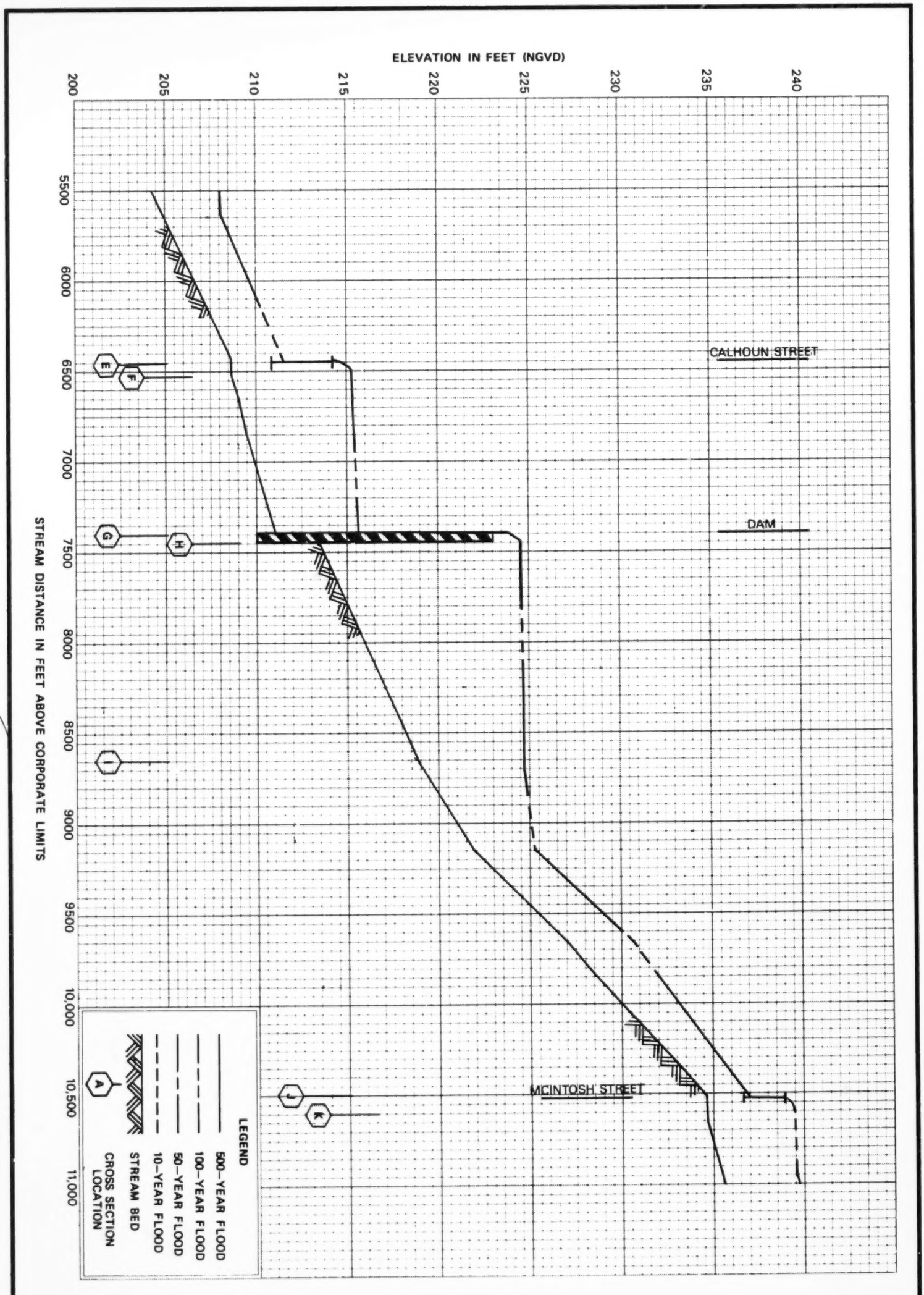
15P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONGTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1



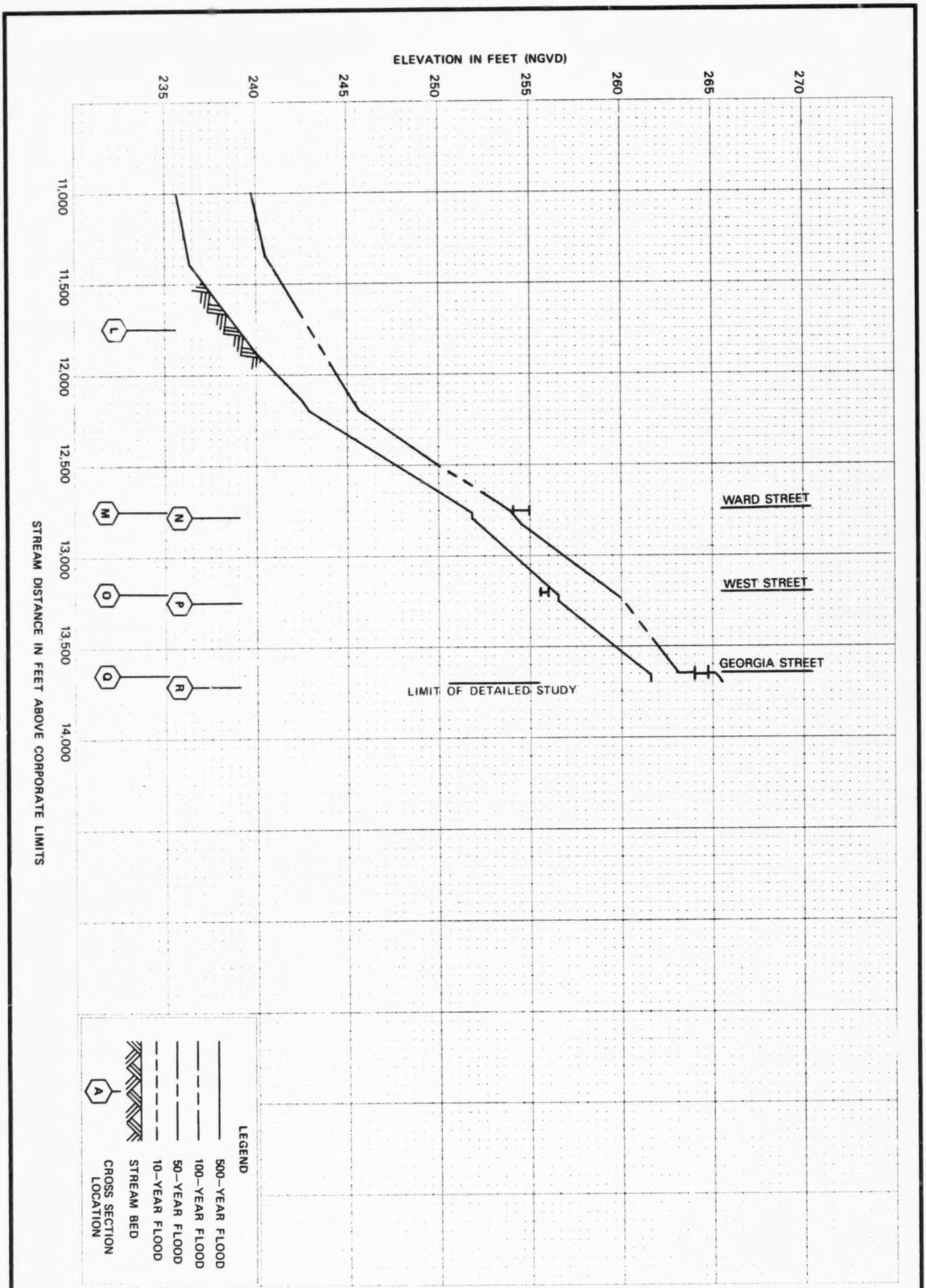
16P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

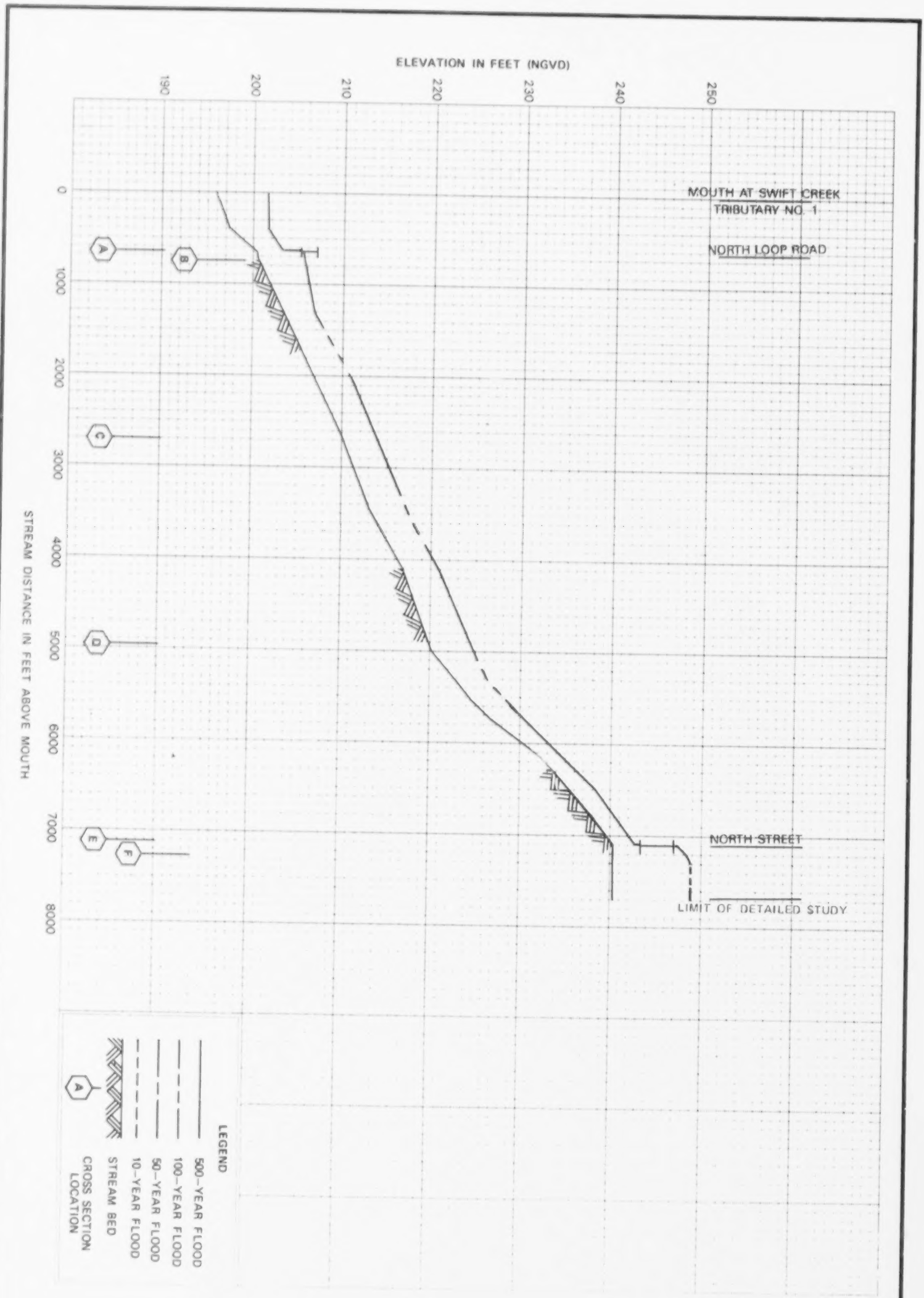
CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONGTGOMERY COS.)

FLOOD PROFILES

SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1



17P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **CITY OF VIDALIA, GA** (TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1**



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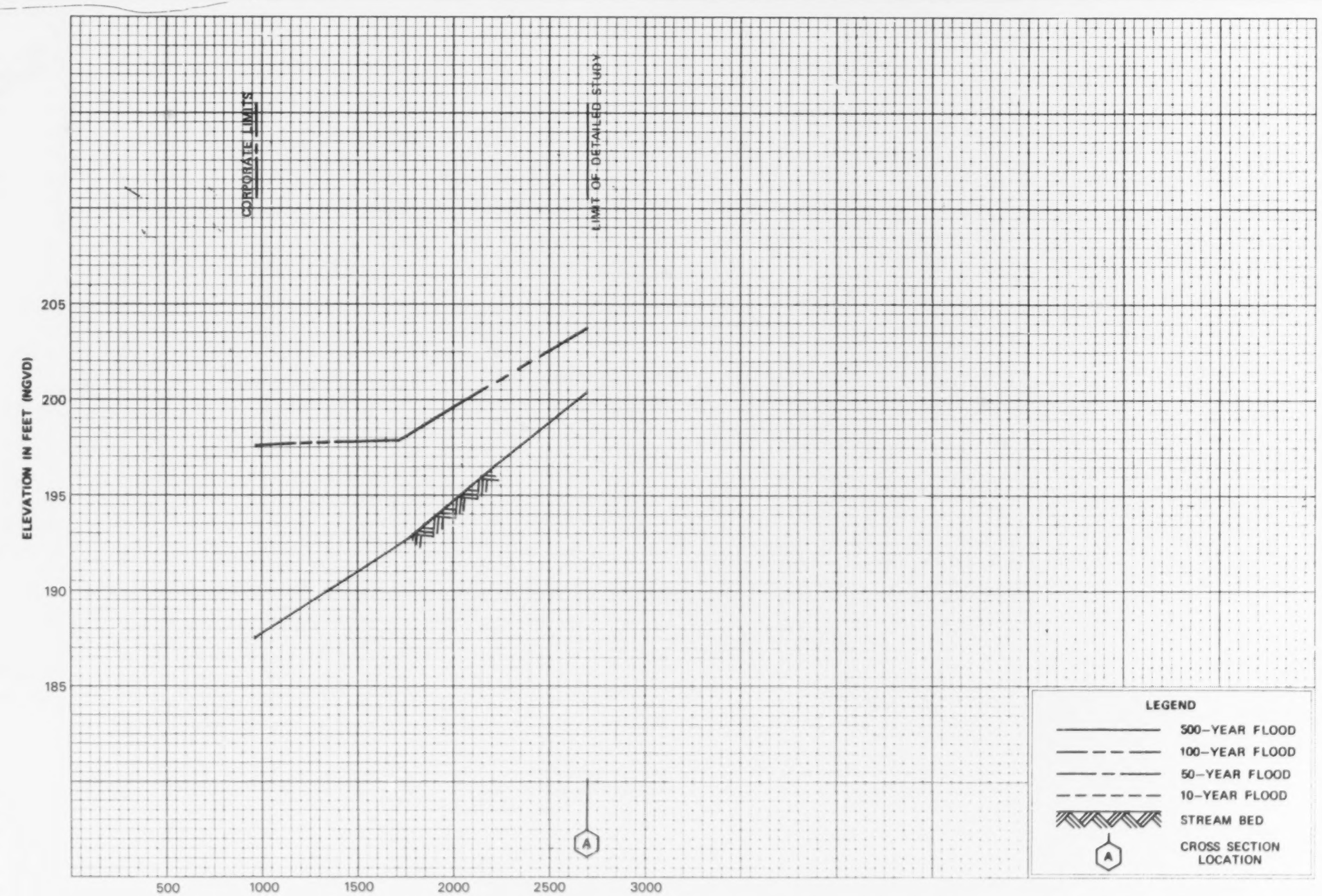
18P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY CITY OF VIDALIA, GA (TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)	FLOOD PROFILES SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 1A



FLOOD PROFILES

SWIFT CREEK TRIBUTARY NO. 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CITY OF VIDALIA, GA
(TOOMBS AND MONTGOMERY COS.)

19P